

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

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42d YEAR.

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NO. 29

THREE KINDS OF MEXICAN CLIMATE

It Is Tropical, Sub-Tropical Or Temperate.

SHADE TEMPERATURE OF 105

Degrees Is Sometimes Recorded

—Offers No Terrors For American Troops.

HEIGHTS AND PLAINS ABOUND

Mexico extends through 17 degrees of latitude, and the climate, according to locality and altitude, is tropical, subtropical or temperate.

If there should ever be war with Mexico our troops sooner or later would have to operate, it may be assumed, in every part of the country, including the two coastal zones down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and even in Chiapas, Campeche and Yucatan, most of which region comes under the head of tierras calientes or hot lands. Here the heat in what we call our summer season is intense, and the rainfall, except in Yucatan, is heavy. Sultry conditions prevail in the wet season, and at Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico, and at Guaymas and Acapulco, on the Pacific Coast, the shade temperature sometimes rises to 105 degrees. While the climate is rated debilitating and unhealthy for Northerners, it will be remembered that Funston's brigade in camp at Vera Cruz never had a long sick list and came through the ordeal in excellent condition. Sanitation has become an exact science in the hands of American army surgeons, even in tropical countries. The best season for campaigning in the tierras calientes, say at Vera Cruz and Tampico, is, of course, in the period corresponding to our winter. At any other time those seaports are not to be recommended to people of the North.

Above latitude 28, which passes through the States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora and the territory of Lower California, the four seasons are about as well marked as in the United States, but it must be considered that altitude is a prominent factor in climatic conditions all over Mexico back from the coasts. Bearing this in mind, the country north of latitude 28 may be described as temperate. High up in the mountains of Chihuahua and Sonora the heat is seldom excessive, and the nights, even in summer, are cool, if not cold. It is different in the desert of the three northern States. There the heat in July and August, after the first freshness of the early morning has passed, is almost insupportable; yet a blanket may be needed at night, for after sunset the temperature often declines rapidly.

South of latitude 28 is the tierra templada, or subtropical zone, comprising parts of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, half of Tamaulipas, Western Vera Cruz (the State) and districts in Oaxaca, Chiapas, Guerrero, Jalisco, Sinaloa and Sonora. In the highlands, the altitude of which here and there rises to nearly 6,000 feet, the night temperatures are refreshing; the days are hot, but not unbearably so if excesses are avoided.

Extending south from Durango to the City of Mexico, the great tableland, the tierra fria (altitudes from 5,500 to 8,200 feet), is salutiferous at all times of the year, and the climate is especially delightful in our summer months, although changes of temperature are sometimes abrupt and at nights the lungs have to be guarded. Even the rains on the tableland—and south of latitude 28 there is a rainy season from May to October—have seldom anything of the deluge character. They may be frequent, but they are generally light. Elsewhere than on the tableland the best campaigning season is the dry, October to May; but, to sum up, it may be said that except in the tierras calientes outdoors Mexico should have no climatic terrors for American troops operating under rules of sanitation laid down by a competent medical corps.—[New York Sun.

Heavy Shipments Large.

New Albany, Ind., July 13.—

Since the latter part of May different varieties of berries have been shipped daily from New Albany to Chicago and other Northern cities, and when the small fruit season closes in the next few weeks about \$200,000 will have been brought to that district.

The American Express Company has shipped over the Monon Railway, 1,941,323 pounds of berries, equaling 65,000 crates of six gallons each. Nearly one-half as much has been sent over the Pennsylvania and Interurban routes, making a conservative estimate of 4,000,000 pounds or 125,000 crates.

Shipments went from the berry district of Floyd Knobs, Pekin, St. Joseph Hill, Borden and other small stations and realized to the carriers \$30,000. Three cars are leaving nightly over the Monon loaded with blackberries and one each over the Pennsylvania and Interurban. The season for this fruit is only beginning and for several days shipments will increase. They are paying better than strawberries, which sold at \$1.50 a crate, the blackberries bringing \$2.25. Raspberries, which followed strawberries also netted a fair price to the grower.

MAN-EATING SHARK CAUGHT AND KILLED

New York, July 13.—A monster shark, whose stomach contained part of a human body, was killed at Keyport, N. J., to-day, according to information received at the weather bureau here from the observer at Long Branch, N. J.

The shark weighed 300 pounds and is eleven feet long. It was killed near the mouth of Matawan creek. It is undoubtedly the same fish which yesterday invaded the creek and killed two persons, the weather bureau's informant reported.

It is now stated that the waters of the Atlantic seaboard are infested with sharks.

The British sloop, Sir George Somers, arrived from Bermuda with a score of sharks the crew had caught in the gulf stream during their twelve days' voyage to this port.

The last was caught off the New Jersey coast day before yesterday. The crew said that the big fish were numerous and hungry. They followed the ship and snapped viciously at bait. They said that sharks in Bermuda waters were common enough, but that they did not expect to see them so far north. Those caught were pulled in with hook and line and killed as they were hoisted aboard.

FARMERS RECEIVE 80 CENTS FOR CORN

Sixty thousand bushels of corn have just been purchased by the Owensboro Grain company, from farmers living in the horse-shoe bend, opposite Evansville. The price paid, 80 cents, was the highest that has been paid this season. A number of other large purchases have been made in Henderson county, with the top market price paid.

The prospects for a big crop this fall in the Green River territory are very good. Much of the corn has been laid by, and several good rains since last Saturday.

There is very little new wheat being delivered, and the indications are that the crop will be much shorter in Daviess county than last season. The millers are paying \$1.05 per bushel for the wheat that is being brought to the market.

WRITER OF SONG

SAYS SON MAY GO

Los Angeles, Cal., July 12.—"My son has my permission and blessing to go and fight Mexico if Mexicans menace my fellow citizens on the border, and whenever America is invaded or threatened with invasion by a foreign power," to-day spoke Alfred Bryan, the man Colonel Roosevelt and lesser American militarists called something worse than a mollycoddle because he wrote that song about two years ago "I Didn't Raise My Boy To Be a Soldier." Alfred Bryan, Jr., has just been married, and it was at a family party at the beautiful Bryan home in Hollywood that the father delivered himself of these sentiments.

VALUE OF CANALS IN LANDS OF WAR

Their Usage Dates From Many Years Ago.

OLDEST CANAL IS IN FRANCE

America's First Canal Dug in Massachusetts When Washington Was President.

ARE VALUABLE IN EVERY AGE

The historians will tell the next generation about the enormous value of canals in this European war. Over exactly the caravan route traversed by the Crusaders 800 years ago the Germans have a canal from the Rhine to the Danube.

It is therefore possible to send a submarine from Cologne to the Black Sea with as much freedom from a hostile shot as to navigate a canoe on the Schuylkill river.

That Black Forest Canal is playing a vital part in Germany's swift mobilization of war munitions, just as the Kiel Canal makes her fleet as safe from an enemy's battleships as if it were in the great park at Berlin and miles from a navigable stream.

The Egyptians had canals before the days of St. Paul, but the lock canal which made it possible to cross mountains in a boat came only a few years before Columbus discovered America.

To be told that Raphael in his spare moments when not painting a Raphael was constructing a locomotive would scarcely surprise you more than to be told that Leonardo da Vinci was a pioneer canal lock builder.

But the hand that put upon the walls of that historic church in Milan "The Last Supper" also designed the locks for Milan's canal.

That was just five years before another Italian from the nearby town of Genoa sailing a Spanish ship came to anchor at San Salvador. Before the lock system was born canals had to be on level ground, although in China they had them on slight inclines.

Of all canals that are of real use to-day, the oldest one cuts across France from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. It is as long as from Atlantic City to Harrisburg and rises upon hills more than 600 feet high.

That canal was finished the year before William Penn set foot on the site of Philadelphia.

America's first canal was dug at South Hadley, Mass., when Washington was President. It was completed 120 years ago. That little waterway gave De Witt Clinton his idea of the canal across New York State—the greatest single impetus ever contributed to the upbuilding of a large city.

It was the Erie Canal that gave New York the needed speed to pass Philadelphia as the metropolis of this continent.

Barring only the Panama Canal, which severs North and South America, and the Suez Canal, which made an island of Africa, by far the most picturesque idea for a canal was framed by John C. Calhoun.

When that illustrious Democrat was Secretary of War, almost a century ago, he advocated a Government canal to connect Boston with the Gulf of Mexico. This apostle of State rights, whom President Andrew Jackson threatened to hang, was the father of that inland road for ships which wideawake Congressmen are advocating to-day.

The Cape Cod Canal and the cut across New Jersey as well as the Delaware and Chesapeake were in Calhoun's head, as were canals across the Great Dismal Swamp and Florida to the Gulf.

Washington was also a canal projector. He planned a waterway to connect the Potomac with the Ohio river.

In the light of the things we hear nowadays about insiders and their ground-floor winnings, the action of Washington in that canal scheme shines like a full moon on a clear night.

They offered to give him 150 shares in the company, but he refused to accept them. He said he could urge the building of a canal

with an easier conscience if he were not to profit directly.

Shades of Mount Vernon! What would George Washington do if he were mayor of Philadelphia?

Such a keen-sighted man of business as Theodore Justice is of the opinion that in the grand plans for a prepared nation the intercoastal waterway is of first-rank importance.

No one who knows Mr. Justice could put him in the role of a fire alarm or seeker of war. But, looking at the things our country could make use of in case we had a war, a canal from Massachusetts Bay to the Gulf for the free and safe transport of boats he regards as of incalculable advantage.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

PRESIDENT TO MAKE A PERSONAL EFFORT

Washington, July 13.—The President to-day told a large delegation of representatives of Polish organizations that he will make personal efforts to get relief to the starving in Poland. It is understood that he is considering a personal appeal to the rulers of the nations involved to allow the distribution of food. The President characterized conditions in Poland as "tragical" and described negotiations for sending food as "being against a stone wall."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR STATE CROPS

In Report Issued by Commissioner of Agriculture Cohen.

Frankfort, Ky., July 13.—The June crop report, issued by Commissioner of Agriculture Matt S. Cohen, has an optimistic tone, and says that with seasonable weather from now on corn and tobacco crops will be good and the year profitable for farmers. Indications at threshing time are that the wheat yield is not over ten bushels to the acre. The report follows:

"The last of June found everybody busy on the farm. The late corn is scarcely laid by, the early corn needs cultivation, threshing has begun in many localities. The wheat, barley, rye and hay harvest is on hand and the length of no day is sufficient for the Kentucky farmer at this time.

"Excessive rainfall over a large area of the State during June has prevented the proper cultivation of the crops and, in consequence, the growth of same is retarded by weeds and grass. Pastures are in good condition.

"Threshing is in full sway, and while only a part of the wheat has been threshed, it is estimated that a very small yield will be the result. This yield is estimated at ten bushels per acre. Oats have done much better and show a yield of twenty bushels per acre.

"Corn is reported as looking well and with seasonable weather this crop bids fair to be a good one. Condition of same is given at 87 per cent.

"Tobacco as a whole is doing well, though some complaint is made of blight on the plants. The condition of burley is given at 87 per cent., while dark tobacco shows at 90 per cent.

"The condition of livestock is good. While hog cholera is reported as being prevalent in some localities no heavy losses have been sustained due to the fact that anti-cholera serum is being more generally used and more attention is being paid to the feeding of hogs and the sanitary conditions surrounding them. The average condition of livestock is as follows: Horses, 94 per cent.; cattle, 96 per cent.; hogs, 93 per cent.; sheep, 95 per cent.; chickens, 93 per cent.; turkeys, 83 per cent.; ducks, 94 per cent.

"The condition of fruits is not satisfactory, with the exception of the blackberry crop, which is said to be the largest in years. Apples are falling off badly. Condition of apples is given at 71 per cent.; peaches, 71 per cent.; grapes, 92 per cent., and blackberries, 92 per cent.

"In summing up the report there is every probability of good crops in corn and tobacco. Farmers are urged to continue the cultivation of the growing crops. Seasonable weather from now on will yet make this year a profitable one to the farmers of Kentucky.

NO WAR KNOWN IN ARCTIC CIRCLE

Some Remote Sections Of Our Old Earth

WHERE FIGHTING IS UNKNOWN

The Main Struggle In Men's Environments Is To Perpetuate Existence.

WAR NEWS AFFECTS THEM NOT

Battle history halts at the Arctic Circle. Beyond that, human life is so difficult to sustain that its willful waste is unthinkable. The Lapps and Samoyeds of Arctic Russia, like the Eskimos of North America and Greenland, are so often compelled in times of dearth and famine to sacrifice their aged weaklings that this form of death has become a vague religious and social principle with them.

The armies of the Great White Tsar, like those of the King-Emperor, are not recruited in such distant places; indeed, the men are of such meager stature and intellect that a military training is next to impossible—certainly not a thing to be preserved with in the days of a great campaign.

The population of Arctic Russia, both in Asia and in Europe, outside the official and mercantile classes, contain few elements which are truly Slavonic, but in the minds of insular Britons the reputation of Arctic dwellers pertains to all the people living in Siberia, which is always portrayed as a land of ice and snow and unhealthy marsh.

The Siberian battalions, which have won so great a fame in the Russian campaigns, are drawn mainly from territory as near the Equator as Great Britain. It is undeniable that their winters are terribly severe, but in the hot summer crops of the utmost value can be sown, ripened and harvested. It is not impossible to lead a robust life in the Siberia of military Russia.

The real natives of the Arctic can endure hunger and fatigue—can march in their own fashion through hurricane and blizzard—but their value is rather to the explorer of the inhospitable North than to the soldier. As hunters they are wonderfully clever, yet they are curiously formal in administering the coup de grace.

They will apologize to the fierce white bear which they have cornered before advancing to a close attack with bone-tipped arrows and spears, a duel in which the odds seem decisively on the bear destroying the man. They are therefore not cowards in any sense, and few British sportsmen would risk their lives against bear and wolf and walrus protected only by futile weapons and their own personal dexterity.

How goes the news of war to these Arctic dwellers?

Most casually and slowly without a doubt. There are colonies in the frozen North which have not yet heard of the Russo-Japanese war, and certainly have no knowledge of the present war.

They are free from national duties and taxation, and their intercourse, even with fur-traders of blood alien to their own, is meager, indeed. There are dialects spoken by those tribes which have never been interpreted and never reduced to writing, and their ideas of the great world outside the tundras and steppes are very crude.

A generation may pass before the story of the Grand Duke's great campaign filters north, and even then it will be incomprehensible to persons to whom a crowd of even 100 human beings would be a marvel. Now and again a stray whaler or exploring ship comes within sight of the shore camps, and a little barter by means of signs is carried on, but the inland dwellers have not even this communication with the outside world.—[Pearson's Weekly.

Horace Greeley's Profanity.

Early in my reporter days on the New York Tribune I was detailed on an election night to assist in tabulating election returns in a room adjoining Horace Greeley's "den" (on the second floor of the ancient, drab-hued, brick building). Raised, as

I have been, in the West, with Reverence for Greeley only second to that of my Master, the shock to my nerves, when I heard him swear continuously for a quarter of an hour, is indescribable. He was the most profane man, except John A. Cockrell, I ever encountered and I have been around somewhat.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

TWENTY-ONE MILLION ARE NOW ABLE TO BEAR ARMS

Washington, July 8.—A Census Bureau table issued estimates the number of able-bodied men of military age in the United States at about 21,000,000 men.

The estimate is based on the assumption that there has been an increase of 10 per cent. in the population since 1910, when the total male population over eighteen years and under forty-six was 19,183,000. Of this number, 14,224,000 were native whites, 2,857,000 were foreign-born whites who had become naturalized, 2,650,000 were negroes and 50,000 were Indians.

During the Civil War, when the population of the country exclusive of the seceding States was less than one-tenth as great as the total present population, the number of men serving in the Northern army at one time or another was 2,500,000. There are four States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, where the men of military age number more than 1,000,000. In geographical subdivisions the total for the Northern States is 13,994,615, for the Southern States 6,066,139 and for the Western States 1,970,322.

PRESIDENT COMING TO LINCOLN FARM

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—Mr. Charles E. Minor, treasurer of the Lincoln Farm Association, spent Monday in Louisville arranging preliminaries for the visit of President Wilson to Kentucky September 4, the occasion being the formal acceptance by the Federal government of the Lincoln Farm at Hodgenville.

While in Louisville Mr. Minor secured the consent of Mr. Henry Waterson to act as honorary chairman and of Mr. Marshall Bullitt to act as active chairman of the various committees that will have charge of the exercises at Hodgenville and the reception of the President. Late in the afternoon he went to Hodgenville to confer with a local committee in regard to arrangements at that end.

Both President Roosevelt and President Taft visited Hodgenville during their term as President in connection with exercises at the Lincoln Farm, and President Wilson will be the third President to visit the Lincoln Farm in ten years. Arrangements for Mr. Wilson's visit to Kentucky will be announced later. He will spend several hours in Louisville, and will deliver an address at Hodgenville.

Appeals For Aid.

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—Appeals by William Wilcox and F. M. Hardin, representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, to aid in alleviating the suffering of nearly 5,000 miners of Muhlenberg and Ohio counties, resulted in a donation for this purpose of \$100 by the United Trades and Labor Assembly last night. Both speakers, in addresses at the meeting characterized the sufferings of the striking miners and their families as intense. In some sections of these counties, the miners said, the strikers, their wives and children are in need of clothing and food.

A special committee, composed of Pat Gorman, Thomas Kelly, J. R. Weyer, George Burton and Peter Campbell, was appointed to visit these counties with a view to securing further aid for the strikers. Wilcox and Hardin will make a canvass of all unions in the city and explain the needs of the miners.

Tuberculosis Prevalent.

Greenville, Ky., July 11.—Miss Margaret Colvin, visiting nurse for Muhlenberg county, reports that during the last five months she has visited tubercular patients 500 times and has at present more than 100 tubercular cases on hand, having discovered thirty-six new cases in that time. During that period there have been nineteen deaths of tuberculosis in the county.

Four free trachoma clinics have been held since the first of February at which sixty-six operations and more than 300 examinations have been made.